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ABSTRACT

The second annual report on college-going rates for recent graduates in public and private California high schools who were 19 or less when they enrolled as first-time freshmen in Fall 1974 through 1978 is presented. Changes in rates for men and women enrolled in each segment of California higher education from each country and statewide are documented. There was a net decline in the overall college-going rate found for Fall 1978, which placed it below the rates for 1975 and 1977 but above those for 1974 and 1976. The rates for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges in 1978 were the highest for the five-year period of study, but the community college rate was the second lowest for the period. The net decline in the rate for women was less than for men, with the State University showing a comparatively large gain for women. The college-going rate does not include students enrolling in private institutions that do not grant degrees or institutions that do not have regional accreditation. Information on students who transferred from and to California institutions is also included. (SW)

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION COMMISSION
1020 - 12th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

BRIEF

Policy Evaluation Committee
Tab 1: Item C
September 16, 1979

ED191391

Agenda Title: College-Going Rates in California: Fall 1978 Update

Information Item

Summary:

This is the second annual report on college-going rates for recent graduates of public and private California high schools who were nineteen years or less when they enrolled as first-time freshmen in Fall 1974 through 1978. The report documents changes in rates for men and women enrolled in each segment of California higher education from each county and statewide. It differs from other enrollment reports made to the Commission in that it focuses on recent California high school graduates, who are a subgroup of the total student enrollment of all ages and g eographic origins.

There was a net decline in the overall college-going rate found for Fall 1978, which placed it below the rates for 1975 and 1977 but above those for 1974 and 1976. The rates for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges in 1978 were the highest for the five-year period studied, but the Community College rate was the second lowest for the period. The net decline in the rate for women was less than for men, with the State University showing a comparatively large gain for women. Differences among the counties appeared to be larger than in previous years, since a few counties with already high rates experienced a net increase rather than a loss. The nature of the change in the rate for independent colleges and universities between 1977 and 1978 was not clear, since the institutions reporting were not exactly the same for both years.

The statewide college-going rate of 58.7 for Fall 1978 should be regarded as an underestimate of the true rate, since no information was available concerning the numbers of students enrolling in colleges and universities in other states. Furthermore, the rate does not include students enrolling ing private postsecondary institutions which do not grant degrees or institutions which do not have regional accreditation.

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COLLEGE-GOING RATES IN CALIFORNIA: FALL 1978 UPDATE

BACKGROUND

A staff report entitled, Access in a Broader Context: An Analysis of College-Going Rates for Recent California High School Graduates, was presented to the Commission in September 1978. College-going rates were computed for each California county for Fall 1974 through Fall 1977 for each of the three public segments of higher education, and for Fall 1977 only for the independent colleges and universities. Rates were also computed for men and women separately for Fall 1977. In addition, information about the percentages of high school graduates in each county estimated to be eligible for freshman admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges was reproduced from the Commission's 1976 High School Eligibility Study. An analysis was also made of the distribution of Student Aid Commission awards by the recipients' county of residence. Finally, information about the flow of Community College transfer students to the University and the State University was presented by Community College district for Fall 1977, and as a statewide total for the period 1965 through 1977.

The present report provides information about college-going rates for recent high school graduates and the flow of Community College transfer students for Fall 1978. Proposition 13, approved by California voters in June 1978, had the effect of reducing college and university budgets for 1978-79 and, in some cases, overall enrollments. No general decline had been found in the college-going rates of recent California high school graduates from 1974 through 1977. Fluctuations had occurred but no overall decline could be inferred. In fact, a very small increase was found in 1977 for each segment, and overall, perhaps as a result of increased student aid from the federal government and new outreach programs for the disadvantaged.

A report made to the Commission in April 1979, Fall 1978 Enrollments in California Postsecondary Education, contained the following general findings:

1. Total statewide headcount enrollment dropped by nearly 7 percent from 1977; in credit programs, enrollment declined by 6 percent.

2. Most of the enrollment decline took place in the Community Colleges, which lost more than 125,000 students between 1977 and 1978. The loss was felt most heavily in noncredit programs, where enrollment declined 29 percent, compared with only 6 percent in credit enrollment.

3. While there were fewer men and women enrolling in Fall 1978, the percentage of women enrolling, relative to total enrollment, increased by nearly 1.0 percent.

4. The University and the State University recorded substantial increases in total first-time freshmen and moderate declines in total transfer students.

5. The Community Colleges experienced a drop of about 5 percent in total first-time freshmen, but recorded an increase of 1.0 percent in total transfer students.

A major purpose of this report is to compare college-going rates for Fall 1978 for recent high school graduates with those obtained for the prior four-year period, and to examine the relationship between the gains in first-time freshmen recorded by the University and the State University, and the losses experienced by the Community Colleges. A second purpose is to find out whether changes occurred in the flow of Community College transfer students in Fall 1978, in relation to prior years. In the last report, significant differences were found among the counties in the college-going rates of recent high school graduates, both in the rates for particular segments and overall. Proximity to a University or State University campus appeared to be a significant determiner of whether a high school graduate would enroll at one of those campuses. It seems reasonable to hypothesize that differences among county college-going rates would become smaller as increased federal appropriations are made for need-based student financial aid--that is, aid which can be used for subsistence costs as well as student charges. One might also expect some shift in freshman enrollment from Community Colleges to four-year institutions as a result of the increased availability of such aid.

THE STATE'S COMMITMENT TO ACCESS

The Legislature expressed its commitment to providing universal access to postsecondary education in the late 1960s in Education Code Sections 66200 and 66201:

> 66200. It has been and continues to be the intent of the Legislature that all qualified California youth be insured the opportunity to pursue higher learning.
>
> 66201. It is the intent of the Legislature that each resident of California who has the capacity and motivation to benefit from higher education should have the opportunity to enroll in an institution of higher education. Once enrolled, he should have the opportunity to continue as long and as far as his capacity and motivation, as indicated by his academic performance and commitment to educational advancement, will lead him to meet academic standards and institutional requirements.

The 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education in California recommended that the University select its first-time freshmen from the top one-eighth of all graduates of California public high schools, and that the State University select from the top one-third. A small percentage of freshmen were to be admitted to both segments through special procedures, in exception to the regular requirements. The Master Plan did not propose any change in the Education Code provision that Community Colleges admit any high school graduate and any other person at least eighteen years old who is capable of profiting from the instruction offered. The Master Plan also recommended that the University and the State University require a minimum of fifty-six semester units of acceptable transfer credit before considering the admission of applicants who were ineligible for admission as freshmen because of unsatisfactory high school grades. Furthermore, the Master Plan recommended a change in the distribution of lower division students among the segments which would reduce their enrollment in the University and the State University, in relation to those at the upper division and graduate levels. A total of about 60,000 students were to be diverted to the Community Colleges by various means. In any event, Community College enrollments have increased by almost 1 million students since the Master Plan, and now account for about 70 percent of the total enrollment in California public higher education. The phenomenal growth in Community College enrollments appears to have ceased for various reasons, and it is possible that some first-time freshmen who would have enrolled in a Community College in earlier years are now enrolling directly in the University or the State University.

Compared with other states, California has done a great deal to make undergraduate education available throughout the State, by maintaining "open door" admissions in the Community Colleges, low-cost education to students in both the Community Colleges and the State University, and student aid programs for those with financial need attending both public and independent institutions. One measure of the State's success in providing universal access to higher education is the percentage of recent high school graduates who enroll as freshmen. This information should be useful in formulating policy and making recommendations about the further enhancement of access, as well as overall planning by the Commission in such areas as affirmative action and off-campus instruction.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The major thrust of this study is the analysis of differences in college-going rates of young people 19 years of age and under who graduated from high school in the various California counties. College-going rates have been computed for a five-year period for the three public segments, and for Fall 1977 and 1978 for most of

the State's general-purpose independent colleges and universities. The multi-year analysis was performed in order to find out whether there has been a decline in the percentage of young people enrolling in college, as is widely believed. Data prior to 1974 were not used in the analysis because of a problem of comparability in the Community College data. The analysis is to be updated annually in order to identify trends and to assess the impact of programs and policy decisions which are expected to affect college-going rates--for example, changes in admission standards and expansion of outreach programs.

Eligibility for freshman admission to the University and the State University tends to set an upper limit on college-going rates. Therefore, data from the Commission's 1976 High School Eligibility Study have been used in analyzing differences among the counties in college-going rates with respect to the University and the State University. The use of a relatively small sample of high school graduates (3.5%) in the Eligibility Study limits the number of counties for which reliable percentages are available. However, there are considerable variations among the twenty-three largest counties in both eligibility and college-going rates. College-going rates are based on population data, rather than samples, and were computed for all but the seven smallest counties, which had fewer than 200 high school graduates per year. Differences among high schools and school districts in the various counties are also significant in terms of eligibility and college-going rates and cannot be ignored in planning. However, the present analysis is limited to countywide statistics and to factors related to observed differences among counties.

A second focus of the analysis is the flow of transfer students from Community Colleges to the University and the State University. For the first time, an attempt was also made to obtain information about the flow of such students into the independent colleges and universities, for Fall 1978. No attempt was made to compute rates of transfer because information was lacking about numbers eligible to transfer (in terms of grade-point averages, units completed, and types of programs pursued), and numbers desiring to do so. Proxies such as the number of Community College students receiving an associate degree or of those completing the sophomore year are unsatisfactory since opportunity to transfer is not limited to these groups of students. Therefore, the current analysis is limited to trends in the flow of students, and to the relationship between that flow and the proximity of a University or State University campus.

The Legislature recently asked the Commission to develop a plan, with the help of the various segments of higher education, for (1) estimating the number of Community College students who would be eligible for transfer to the University and the State University, and (2) describing those who do and do not transfer, and reporting

on the performance of those who do. The implementation of such a plan should make it possible to compute rates of transfer among those eligible to do so for use in future reports on college-going rates and student flow generally.

The college-going rates computed for this report are underestimates of the percentage of young people enrolling in some type of postsecondary education since information is not available for students enrolling in (1) out-of-state colleges and universities, and (2) postsecondary institutions offering specialized or limited programs in California and elsewhere, particularly private postsecondary institutions which do not grant degrees.

THE NATURE OF ACCESS IN CALIFORNIA

A listing of California colleges and universities which provide access of a general nature to first-time freshmen is given in Appendix A, together with a county map on which the total number of such institutions in each county is shown. The listing is limited to collegiate institutions which are either candidates for accreditation or accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Excluded from the list are specialized institutions and private, noncollegiate postsecondary schools. The latter play a very important role in providing access to occupational training for high school graduates. They are excluded from the present analysis solely on the grounds of inadequate information about numbers of institutions and current enrollments. The current best estimate of the total number of such institutions in California is 1,500, with an estimated total enrollment of 200,000 students of all ages. Nearly two-thirds of the enrollment is in schools located in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties. In the collegiate sector, access is offered to recent high school graduates at 8 campuses of the University of California, 19 campuses of the California State University and Colleges, 106 California Community Colleges, and at least 50 general-purpose independent colleges and universities.

Nineteen counties which are rather sparsely populated have no college campus within their borders. However, a total of 122 off-campus centers were operated by Community Colleges in 18 of these counties in 1976, with only Alpine County (population 850 in 1977) without a center. The Community Colleges are probably the only segment which offers lower division courses for degree credit at off-campus centers.

ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE-GOING RATES

To obtain county and statewide college-going rates, the number of first-time freshmen 19 years of age and under who enrolled in the

fall term in each of the four segments of California higher education was divided by the number of high school graduates in June of the same year. These rates should be regarded as the best possible estimates of the percentages of recent high school graduates going to college in California since there was no follow-up of specific individuals who moved from high school to college each year. The computations for the University and the State University were made from data which are reported annually to the State Department of Finance. Community College computations were made from data provided by the Chancellor's Office. Independent colleges and universities were asked by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities to provide information to the Commission staff about the geographic origins of their young, first-time freshmen, using either the zip codes of their home addresses or the names of the high schools from which they graduated. Seventy percent of the independent institutions which were contacted, with about 85 percent of the first-time freshmen in that segment, were able to comply with the request.

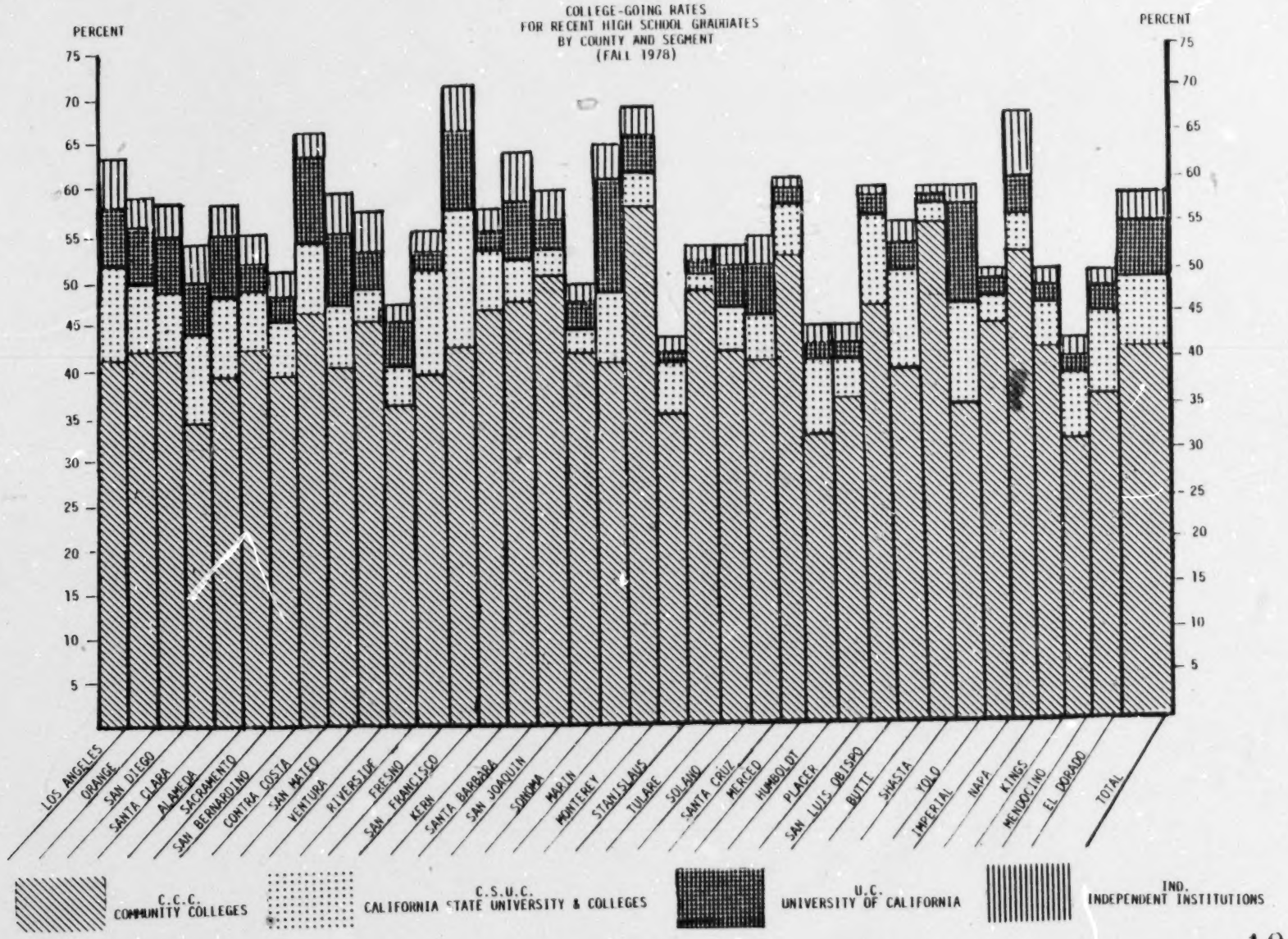
First-time freshmen in California higher education are a heterogeneous group, with a significant number of graduates of high schools in other states and from foreign countries, and, particularly in the Community Colleges, students who graduated from high school several years before entering college. Statistics for first-time freshmen are limited to California public and private high school graduates and, in the case of college-going rates, to students who were nineteen years or under when they enrolled as first-time freshmen.

Statewide college-going rates for each public segment are displayed in Table 1 for a five-year period, from 1974 through 1978. In each of those years, the University has enrolled slightly more than 5

TABLE 1

STATEWIDE COLLEGE-GOING RATES FOR
RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
1974-1978

Year	Number of High School Graduates	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in			
		UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
1974	289,714	5.1%	7.6%	41.3%	54.0%
1975	293,941	5.3	7.5	43.1	55.9
1976	289,454	5.1	7.8	41.7	54.6
1977	285,360	5.2	8.0	43.3	56.5
1978	283,841	5.5	8.4	41.4	55.3


COLLEGE-GOING RATES
FOR RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
BY COUNTY AND SEGMENT
(FALL 1978)
PERCENT
PERCENT
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
SAN DIEGO
SANTA CLARA
ALAMEDA
SACRAMENTO
SAN BERNARDINO
CONTRA COSTA
SAN MATEO
VENTURA
RIVERSIDE
FRESNO
SAN FRANCISCO
KERN
SANTA BARBARA
SAN JOAQUIN
SONOMA
MARIN
MONTEREY
STANISLAUS
TULARE
SOLANO
SANTA CRUZ
MERCED
HUMBOLDT
PLACER
SAN LUIS OBISPO
BUTTE
SHASTA
YOLO
IMPERIAL
NAPA
KINGS
MENDOCINO
EL DORADO
TOTAL
C.C.C.
COMMUNITY COLLEGES
C.S.U.C.
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY & COLLEGES
U.C.
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
IND.
INDEPENDENT INSTITUTIONS

percent of the recent California high school graduates; the State University, about 8 percent; and the Community Colleges, somewhat more than 40 percent--for a combined total of more than 55 percent for the public segments. At least 3 percent of the graduates enrolled in independent California colleges and universities in Fall 1978, bringing the total State rate to 58.7 percent, compared with 60.1 in Fall 1977.

The rates increased for both the University and the State University in Fall 1978 but declined for the Community Colleges. A comparison of numbers of first-time freshmen in 1977 and 1978 showed that there were increases of 6.7 percent for the University and 3.7 percent for the State University, but a decrease of 4.5 percent for the Community Colleges, for a net decline of 3,738 students in the public segments (2,943 men and 795 women). The change in rate noted above for the independent institutions should not be regarded as an actual decrease, since there were some differences in the institutions reporting in 1977 and 1978. In any case, the 58.7 statewide rate is an underestimate of the total percentage of recent high school graduates enrolling in postsecondary education, because of the absence of information about enrollment in institutions in other states and in specialized and nondegree-granting institutions in California.

Although the Community Colleges enrolled a smaller number and percentage of first-time freshmen in 1978 than in the prior year, those students accounted for three-fourths of the recent high school graduates who enrolled in the public segments. The University enrolled about 10 percent of this group, while the State University enrolled 15 percent.

The change in college-going rates was accompanied by a continuing decline in the number of California high school graduates, from a high of 293,941 in 1975 to a low of 283,841 in 1978. The further decline which is expected as a result of declining birth rates in the 1960s will, of course, result in a smaller number of young, first-time freshmen in future years, unless there is a substantial increase in the college-going rates.

Differences Among the Counties

Percentages of recent high school graduates in each county who enrolled in the various segments of California higher education in 1974 through 1978 are displayed in Appendix B. Counties are ordered in terms of the total number of high school graduates, from largest to smallest. Los Angeles County alone accounts for nearly 30 percent of all California high school graduates. The combined total for Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, and Santa Clara Counties represents slightly more than half of the graduates, and the ten largest

of the fifty-eight counties produced about 70 percent of the graduates. Thus, statewide percentages are heavily weighted by a very few counties, with greatest weight by those in southern California.

Although there was a statewide decrease in the number of high school graduates between 1977 and 1978, some counties recorded gains. San Diego and Santa Clara Counties each had a gain of more than 500 graduates, while eight others had gains ranging from about 100 to more than 200--Shasta, Placer, Imperial, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Fresno, Riverside, and Marin. Counties experiencing a loss of at least 300 graduates were Orange, San Francisco, Contra Costa, and Los Angeles, the latter with a loss of more than 2,500 graduates between 1977 and 1978.

Differences among the counties in college-going rates continued to be significant in Fall 1978. Combined rates for the public segments ranged from a high of at least 60 percent for high school graduates from Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, Napa, and Yuba Counties to a low of less than 50 percent for graduates from San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial, Stanislaus, Placer, Sonoma, and Humboldt Counties--and for thirteen of the nineteen counties with fewer than 1 thousand graduates per year.

In 1978, twenty counties had college-going rates below 50 percent, compared with only sixteen in 1977. Among the larger counties, Stanislaus, Riverside, and Imperial dropped below 50 percent between 1977 and 1978; Napa was the only county which experienced a gain over 1977, which placed it among the counties with the highest college-going rates. The rate for Orange County decreased by almost five percentage points in 1978, thus eliminating it from the group with the highest rates.

An analysis of changes between 1977 and 1978 without respect to absolute levels of college-going rates showed that thirty-one counties experienced a decrease at least as large as the statewide decrease of 1.2 percentage points. Nine counties had increases of at least 1.0, and ten showed a change of less than 1.0. [Note: The change is expressed in terms of the difference in rates obtained for 1977 and 1978, rather than the percentage changes. For example, a county with rates of 52.6 and 49.6 would be said to show a decrease of 3.0 points, although the actual change would be 6 percent, that is 3.0 divided by 52.6.] In addition to those already cited, counties with the largest decreases were Yuba, Tehama, Tuolumne, Glenn, Mendocino, Sutter, and Merced, which are for the most part rural areas in northern California. The rates for five of the nine counties which showed increases tend to be unstable because of the small numbers of high school graduates (fewer than 300 per year). The most notable increase was for Los Angeles County, whose rate for 1978 was its highest for the five-year period studied. This was also true for Contra Costa County, while the rates for the other counties with increases tended to fluctuate during the five-year period.

Differences Among the Segments

Decreases in Community College enrollments accounted for most or all of the declines in college-going rates in the counties with a substantial decline. The overall decline was moderated in some counties by small increases in the rates for the University and the State University. For example, there was a decline of 17.4 in the Community College rate for Stanislaus County but an increase of 0.7 in the State University rate. Modesto Junior College, which serves Stanislaus County, experienced an overall decline in credit enrollment of 32 percent in Fall 1978, or more than four thousand students. In Orange County, three Community Colleges appear to have been responsible for the decline in the Community College rate (Golden West, Coastline, and Fullerton), each with an overall loss of 6 percent in credit enrollment. Saddleback College experienced a large enrollment increase of 23 percent, while the remaining three Community Colleges in Orange County experienced little change. Other counties with a decline of at least 5.0 in the Community College rate, compared with a statewide decline of 1.9, were (1) Yuba, Merced, Santa Cruz (Cabrillo College), San Mateo (three Community Colleges), Riverside (four Community Colleges), Mendocino, Tuolumne, (Columbia College), and (2) Sutter, Glenn, and Tehama, none of which have a Community College campus within their boundaries. A decrease of 0.5 was also found for Santa Clara County, but the low rate may be the result of the high school of graduation being unknown for a large number of freshmen in the San Jose Community College District. Most of the large decline in Community College rates occurred in non-urban areas. Increases in Community College rates were limited to a few colleges and were relatively small in comparison with the losses experienced elsewhere.

In terms of University-going rates, about half of the counties experienced an increase which was at least as large as the statewide increase of 0.3--from 5.2 to 5.5 in 1978, or an increase of 6.7 percent in the number of first-time freshmen age 19 and under. Seven counties experienced a decline of at least 0.3, and the remainder had virtually no change from the prior year. Increases which far exceeded the statewide total of 0.3 were found for many counties in the San Francisco Bay Area--San Mateo, San Francisco, Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Napa, and Santa Clara. Large increases in University-going rates were also found for three counties in which University campuses are located--Yolo (Davis), Santa Cruz, and Santa Barbara, although there is reason to believe that the increases did not necessarily occur on these campuses. Other increases which appear worth noting were found for Merced, Ventura, Fresno, and San Joaquin Counties (each equal to 0.6), and eight counties with relatively small numbers of high school graduates. Monterey, Yuba, and Imperial each experienced what appears to be a significant decline in the University-going rate for 1978, as part of a more general decline in college-going from these three counties.

The statewide rate for the State University increased from 8.0 in 1977 to 8.4 in 1978, which was clearly the highest in the five-year period studied. However, the percentage increase in first-time freshmen age 19 and under was less than that found for the University, and there was an overall decline in State University enrollment in Fall 1978. Twenty-four counties experienced increases at least as large as the statewide increase of 0.4, while eleven counties had a loss of at least 0.4. There was negligible change in the remaining counties. Those with an increase of at least 1.0 were San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Mendocino, El Dorado, Madera, Yuba, and Sutter Counties, only one of which has a State University campus within its boundaries (San Francisco). Increases were also found for six rural counties with relatively few high school graduates. With the exception of San Francisco, the counties with large increases in State University-going rates had an overall decline in college-going rates, which ranged from -0.7 for Madera to -6.1 for Mendocino to -9.6 for Yuba. Monterey County experienced a decrease in its State University-going rate from 4.9 to 3.9, which appears to be part of a pattern of declining college attendance by recent high school graduates from that County in Fall 1978.

Except for San Francisco and Santa Cruz Counties, University and State University gains in college-going rates for first-time freshmen appear to have been made in different counties and in different parts of the State. There is little evidence that these gains resulted from shifts from the Community Colleges. The large differences among counties in college-going rates for each segment which were discussed in the report published last year are still evident in the rates for 1978. The range in rates for the University in Fall 1978 was from at least 9.0 for San Francisco, Marin, Contra Costa, and Yolo Counties, to a low of 2.0 or less for Stanislaus, Fresno, Kern, Humboldt, San Luis Obispo, and Tulare. Differences among the counties were somewhat larger in 1978 than in 1977 since the increases tended to take place in counties with already high rates. Among the counties with at least 1,000 high school graduates in June 1978, the State University-going rates ranged from a high of at least 10.0 for San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Fresno, San Luis Obispo, Butte, Yolo, and Madera Counties, to a low of 5.0 or less for Ventura, Placer, Tulare, Monterey, San Joaquin, Riverside, Sonoma, Shasta, Santa Barbara, Imperial, and Napa. The presence of a State University campus in the county did not always produce a high college-going rate, although proximity to a campus was an important determiner of the rate.

Seven counties in which no University or State University campus is located had Community College-going rates of at least 50.0 in 1978--Monterey, Merced, San Joaquin, Shasta, Napa, Yuba, and Lassen. At the same time, the rates fell below 40.0 in 1978 for seven other

counties--they were Alameda, San Bernardino, Stanislaus, Santa Cruz, Placer, Riverside, and Fresno. Three others--Humboldt, Butte, and Yolo--continued to have low rates in 1978.

Four of the six counties with the highest rates for the independent segment are in the San Francisco Bay area--San Francisco, San Mateo, Marin, and Napa. Two others with high rates were Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties. Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties experienced a large increase in the rate for the independent sector in 1978, together with Ventura and several small counties with unstable rates.

Sex Differences in College-Going Rates

Rates are shown separately for men and women in Appendix C, for each public segment in Fall 1978 and by county. While the overall college-going rate declined for both men and women, the loss was less for women (from 56.8 to 56.0) than for men (from 56.2 to 54.5). In 1977, the rate for women was only slightly higher than that for men but the difference increased in 1978. Rates for both men and women increased for the University and the State University, but decreased for the Community Colleges. The more impressive gain was in the State University-going rate for women, which increased 0.6 (to 9.0), as compared to an increase of only 0.1 for men (to 7.7). However, in the University the rate for men continued to exceed that obtained for women in 1978--5.7 for men, 5.4 for women, compared with 5.4 and 5.0, respectively, in 1977. The rate for women in the Community Colleges exceeded that for men in both years, and the difference increased in 1978 as a result of a somewhat smaller loss experienced by the women between 1977 and 1978. The number of high school graduates who were women also exceeded the number of men; while both numbers declined, the decrease between 1977 and 1978 was greater for men than for women.

Although the statewide University-going rate increased slightly more for women than for men, the gap widened in 1978 in a number of large counties where the rate for men increased substantially over that for women. The statewide difference in 1978 between men and women in the University was 0.3 (a rate of 5.7 for men and 5.4 for women), but in Contra Costa, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, Solano, Marin, Merced, and elsewhere, the rate for men exceeded that found for women by an average of 1.5. These are also counties for which the largest increases in University-going rates were found between 1977 and 1978. Many are in the San Francisco area. The major exception was Alameda County, where there was a large increase in 1978 for women and no increase for men, the result being very little difference between the rates for men and women. For San Mateo County, rates for both men and women increased substantially in 1978, to a high of 7.7 and 7.8, respectively. Increases

for women in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Clara were also responsible for the statewide increase in the rate for women in 1978.

Changes between 1977 and 1978 in State University-going rates for men and women appear to be related to observed changes in University-going rates in several counties. More specifically, counties with a sizable increase in University rates for men often had a decrease in the State University rate for men, or no change at all. At the same time, these counties usually had a sizable increase in the State University rate for women. Thus, in the counties in the San Francisco area, the University campuses appear to be attracting an increasing percentage of young men, perhaps away from the State University system, while the State University is enrolling an increasing percentage of young women from these same counties. Proximity to a State University campus appears to be an important factor for women college-goers in several counties where their rates exceeded those of men by more than the statewide difference. These counties include Fresno, San Francisco, San Mateo, Humboldt, Butte, Yolo, and Alameda. In other counties where there is no campus, the State University-going rates for men and women were often found to be about equal, or with a higher rate for men than women. Some of these counties are Riverside, Monterey, Ventura, San Joaquin, and Santa Barbara.

Community College-going rates for men and women differ from county to county, but there is no clearly identifiable pattern to explain such differences. Rates for women were generally but not always higher than those for men, with exceptions found for Contra Costa, Kern, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, Merced, and other counties. In still other counties, the rate for women was considerably higher than that found for men--for example, in Humboldt, San Luis Obispo, Butte, Shasta, Yuba, and Mendocino, none of which are highly urbanized areas.

A comparison of total college-going rates for men and women in the public segments shows relatively small differences for most of the largest counties--for example, 58.4 for men and 58.5 for women in Los Angeles County where wide opportunity for higher education is available. Sex differences appear to be larger in counties outside major metropolitan areas, with many counties showing a much higher rate for women--for example, Humboldt, Butte, San Luis Obispo, and Shasta. A few counties have a higher rate for men--for example, Merced and Santa Cruz. Reasons for these differences may include the racial-ethnic composition of the county population, location of one or more institutions of higher education in the county or nearby, percentage of families below the poverty level, and the educational attainment of the parents of the recent high school graduates.

Differences in Eligibility Rates

Eligibility rates for freshman admission set one kind of upper limit on college-going rates for the University and the State University, although the number of high school graduates eligible is significantly larger than the number enrolling as freshmen. Appendix D displays both eligibility and college-going rates for 1975 for the twenty-three counties with reasonably large samples of high school transcripts analyzed in the Commission's 1976 Eligibility Study. The eligibility rates have not been updated since the 1976 study. It is possible that some county rates have increased since 1975 as a result of outreach and recruitment programs. The data are simply reproduced in the present report, as presented in the October 1978 report on college-going rates, to illustrate differences among the counties in eligibility for freshman admission, particularly to the University.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS

Any analysis of the flow of students from high school to and through college should take into account the students who transfer from Community Colleges to the University and the State University, since a large majority of recent California high school graduates who enroll in higher education for a baccalaureate degree begin in a Community College. Numbers of students who transferred to the University and the State University in Fall 1978 are shown in Appendix E for each Community College district, together with the percentage of those who transferred to the nearest State University campus. Appendix F shows the volume of Community College transfer students to the University and the State University during the period, 1965 through 1978, together with the numbers of first-time freshmen from California high schools who enrolled in the two systems during the same period.

Rates or percentages of transfer students are relatively meaningless, since no information is available concerning the numbers who are eligible for and interested in transferring to a baccalaureate institution. Most Community College students could become eligible for admission to the State University if they earned a minimum of fifty-six semester units of transferable credit with a grade-point average of at least 2.0 (C)--or 2.4 for the University of California. Other Community College students are eligible for the University or the State University when they graduate from high school and retain their eligibility if they earn satisfactory grades in the Community College, thus being able to transfer at any time. Finally, a small percentage of Community College students transfer to both segments, although they do not meet the standards, as exceptions or special action admissions. Thus, there is a lack of criteria for evaluating

the flow of Community College transfer students to the University and the State University. However, trends and differences among Community College districts are of some interest.

There was an overall decrease of 6 percent in Community College students transferring to the University and the State University in Fall 1978--a 3 percent decrease for the University and a 7 percent decrease for the State University (199 and 2,322 students, respectively). However, all of the Community College districts did not experience the same rate of decrease. The University gained substantial numbers of students from a few districts, lost students from others, and experienced no change with respect to still others. The State University, on the other hand, enrolled substantially fewer transfer students from many large districts and made gains in only a few. In a few instances, the University's gain appeared to be, at least in part, at the expense of the State University, for example, the Rancho Santiago and Saddleback districts.

Community Colleges in Orange County had more students transferring to the University in Fall 1978 than in prior years. The Coast Community College District had more students transferring to the State University--probably from the relatively new Coastline College--but the Rancho Santiago and Saddleback Districts had fewer students going to the State University. Except for Cerritos and Citrus, Community Colleges in Los Angeles County sent many fewer transfer students to the University in Fall 1978 than in prior years. Large decreases in University transfers were found for the following districts: Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Pasadena, and Rio Hondo. The State University system experienced losses from nearly all of the districts in Los Angeles County. In the San Francisco Bay area, the University gained transfer students from the Peralta and Contra Costa Districts, which in turn sent fewer students to the State University. Other Bay Area counties which had fewer transfer students going to the State University in Fall 1978 were Marin, San Mateo, and San Jose.

While State University gains were few in number and rather small, the system attracted a significantly larger number of transfer students in 1978 from the Palomar, Fremont-Newark, Cabrillo, and Riverside districts (with the latter sending fewer students to the University as transfers in 1978). Substantial declines were found for several counties in which State University campuses are located, for example, Sacramento (Los Rios and Sierra), Santa Clara (San Jose), Fresno (State Center), San Diego, and Los Angeles, generally. The number of Community College transfer students to the State University was the smallest since 1970, and was 11 percent less than the peak year, 1975. The peak year for the University was 1973, and the drop in transfer students in Fall 1978 from the peak year was about one-fourth.

The number of first-time freshmen of all ages who graduated from California high schools and enrolled in the University and the State University was higher in Fall 1978 than in any prior year. A comparison of the size of the Community College transfer group with that of first-time freshmen (Appendix F) shows that there were more than 2.5 freshmen for each transfer student in the University in Fall 1978, but only 0.8 in the State University (or 1.3 transfer student for each first-time freshman). The ratios for Fall 1977 were 2.3 freshmen for each transfer student in the University, and 0.7 in the State University.

Only twenty-two independent institutions were able to provide information about Community College transfer students for Fall 1978. They reported a total of 1,122 students from sixty-six of the seventy Community College districts. The largest numbers transferred from the Foothill-De Anza, San Mateo, and Contra Costa Districts in the San Francisco Bay Area; the Coast and Rancho Santiago Districts in Orange County; the Pasadena, Santa Monica, Mt. San Antionio, Citrus, and Chaffey Districts in Los Angeles; districts in San Diego County; and the Santa Barbara District.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Modest gains were made by the University and the State University in Fall 1978 in the college-going rates for first-time freshmen age 19 and under, which were offset by losses in the Community Colleges, with a net change between 1977 and 1978 of -1.2--from 56.5 to 55.3 for the combined public segments. The addition of first-time freshmen attending independent institutions brought the statewide rate up to 58.7 which should be regarded as a low estimate of the total percentage of recent high school graduates enrolling in college for the first time in Fall 1978. Rates for women increased more than for men in the University and the State University, and decreased less than for men in the Community Colleges, with a net overall change which was less serious for women than for men (-0.6 for women, -1.5 for men). Changes in college-going rates between 1977 and 1978 varied considerably among the counties, with the result that county differences in rates were larger in 1978 than in 1977. In the case of the University, the largest increases were found for counties in the San Francisco Bay Area, together with three counties in which University campuses are located. In many of these Bay Area counties, the increase for men were larger than those for women, thus widening the gap between the rates for the sexes in a number of heavily populated counties.

Except for San Francisco and Santa Cruz Counties, State University gains were for the most part in different counties than those for the University. Many of the increases were found for counties which are not densely populated and do not have a State University

campus within their boundaries. However, increases for women in State University rates occurred in a number of counties from which the University had attracted an increased proportion of male graduates--for example, Contra Costa, Sonoma, Solano, and San Mateo--together with some counties where proximity to a State University campus appears to be an important factor for women--for example, Fresno and Butte.

Decreases in college-going rates for the Community Colleges accounted for all or most of the decline in the counties with substantial overall declines. Increases were confined to a few Community Colleges and were relatively small. Except for Riverside and Orange Counties, much of the decline occurred in non-urban areas.

Three counties--Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, and Napa--experienced at least a small increase in the college-going rate for each public segment and, of course, in their overall rate. Contra Costa and Tulare Counties had increases in two of the three public segments, no change in the third, and an overall increase. Only Monterey and Imperial Counties had lower rates for all public segments in 1978 than in 1977, while Riverside County experienced a decline for two segments, no change in the University-going rate, and an overall decline.

The statewide decline in the college-going rate for 1978 for recent California high school graduates appears to be quite similar to the decline in the participation rate of the total California population 18 and above, which was reported to the Commission in the report entitled, Fall 1978 Enrollments in California Postsecondary Education (April 1979). The significance of the increase in college-going rates for first-time freshmen found for the University and the State University will not be known for another year or two, when more information is available concerning the location of specially funded, secondary-school programs designed to increase interest in and preparation for postsecondary education, and the nature of further increases, if any. Additions to the Commission's information systems' data base should make it possible to estimate college-going rates in 1979 by ethnicity for each county, as well as by sex and by segment. Better information should also be available for the independent colleges and universities.

Finally, in 1978, there continued to be a decrease in the number of Community College students transferring to the University and the State University, although there is no reason to believe that the number of potential transfer students has declined. A joint, intersegmental report was made to the Legislature in the Spring 1979, through the Commission, on efforts to improve the rate of transfer and retention of underrepresented students--that is, women, ethnic minority, low-income, and handicapped students. The results

of implementing this plan to increase transfer opportunities will be monitored in future reports.

As was concluded last year, there are significant differences among the counties in California in college-going rates to the various segments of higher education, and overall. Differences may be related to both opportunity and interest, with opportunity a function of proximity to a campus; information about programs, admission requirements, costs, and available student aid and services; preparation for postsecondary education; and family background. Outreach and affirmative action programs to increase opportunity should result in higher college-going rates for many California counties within the next few years.

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APPENDIX A

Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

Explanatory Notes

1. The listing is preceded by a California county map which shows the counties in California and the number of institutions in each county.

2. The independent institutions which are listed are general-purpose colleges and universities which admit first-time freshmen, and are candidates for accreditation or accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

CALIFORNIA'S 58 COUNTIES*

*Figure within each county denotes number of collegiate institutions

APPENDIX A

Listing by County of California Community Colleges, California State University and Colleges, and University of California Campuses, Together With Selected Independent Institutions

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Alameda	Peralta Colleges (4) Chabot Ohlone	Hayward	Berkeley	Holy Names College Mills College
Butte	Butte	Chico		
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Colleges (3)			Saint Mary's College of California
El Dorado	Lake Tahoe			
Fresno	State Center Colleges (2) West Hills	Fresno		Fresno Pacific College
Humboldt	Redwoods	Humboldt		
Imperial	Imperial Valley			
Kern	Kern County Colleges (2) Taft	Bakersfield		
Lassen	Lassen			

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Los Angeles	Los Angeles Colleges (9) Antelope Valley Cerritos Citrus Compton El Camino Glendale Long Beach Mt. San Antonio Pasadena Rio Hondo Canyons Santa Monica	Los Angeles Long Beach Northridge Dominguez Hills Cal Poly - Pomona	Los Angeles	Azusa Pacific Biola California Institute of Technology Claremont Men's College Harvey Mudd College Immaculate Heart Los Angeles Baptist Loyola - Marymount Marymount - Palos Verdes Mount Saint Mary's Northrop University Occidental Pepperdine Pitzer College Pomona College Scripps College University of La Verne University of Southern California West Coast University Whittier
Marin	Marin Colleges (2)			Dominican College of San Rafael
Mendocino	Mendocino			
Merced	Merced			

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Monterey	Monterey Peninsula Hartnell			
Napa	Napa			Pacific Union
Orange	Coast College (3) North Orange (2) Rancho Santiago Saddleback	Fullerton	Irvine	Chapman Pacific Christian Southern California College West Coast University
Placer	Sierra			
Plumas	Feather River			
Riverside	Desert Mt. San Jacinto Palo Verde Riverside		Riverside	California Baptist College
Sacramento	Los Rios Colleges (3)	Sacramento		
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Colleges (2) Barstow Chaffey Victor Valley	San Bernardino		Loma Linda University University of Redlands

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County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
San Diego	San Diego Colleges (4) Grossmont (2) Mira Costa Palomar Southwestern	San Diego	San Diego	Christian Heritage College Point Loma College United States International Univ. University of San Diego
San Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco	San Francisco	Golden Gate University Simpson University of San Francisco
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Delta			University of the Pacific
San Luis Obispo	Cuesta	Cal Poly		
San Mateo	San Mateo Colleges (3)			College of Notre Dame Menlo College
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Allan Hancock		Santa Barbara	Westmont College
Santa Clara	Foothill De Anza (2) Gavilan West Valley (2) San Jose (2)	San Jose		Stanford University University of Santa Clara

County	California Community Colleges	California State University and Colleges	University of California	Independent Colleges and Universities
Santa Cruz	Cabrillo		Santa Cruz	Bethany Bible College
Shasta	Shasta			
Siskiyou	Siskiyous			
Solano	Solano			
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	Sonoma		
Stanislaus	Modesto	Stanislaus		
Tehama	(Shasta)			
Trinity	(Shasta)			
Tulare	Porterville Sequoias			
Tuolumne	Columbia			
Ventura	Ventura (3)			California Lutheran College
Yolo			Davis	
Yuba	Yuba			

APPENDIX B

Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling in Each Segment of California Higher Education, by County and Year (1974-1978)

Explanatory Notes

1. The percentages are estimates of the college-going rates for recent high school graduates in each of the four segments of California higher education. The percentages were obtained by dividing the numbers of students who were 19 years of age or under when they enrolled as first-time freshmen, by the numbers of high school graduates in June of the same year, for each county and statewide. Both part- and full-time students were included in the computation of the participation rates.

2. Numbers of high school graduates, by county, were obtained from annual reports prepared by the State Department of Education for both public and private high schools.

3. First-time freshman enrollment data for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges were obtained from annual reports on sources of students which the segments are required to prepare for the State Department of Finance. Data for the California Community Colleges were obtained from the Chancellor's Office.

4. Data for independent colleges and universities were obtained by means of a special request for assistance made by the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities. Seventy (70) percent of the institutions responded with information about the origins of their first-time freshmen. These institutions enrolled more than 85 percent of the first-time freshmen in independent California institutions in 1978.

   Information about the college-going rates in the independent institutions is not wholly comparable to that obtained for

the public segments since some institutions could provide only zip codes for their students' home addresses, rather than codes for the high schools from which their students graduated. Furthermore, it was not feasible to limit the first-time freshman group studied to those 19 years and under at entrance. Information for Fall 1977 was used for one institution which was unable to provide data for 1978.

The following institutions responded with information about the county of origin of their first-time freshmen:

California Baptist College
California College of Arts and Crafts
California Institute of the Arts
California Institute of Technology
California Lutheran College
Claremont Mens College
Chapman College
Cogswell College
College of Holy Names
College of Notre Dame
Dominican College
Fresno Pacific College
Immaculate Heart College
Los Angeles Baptist College
Loyola-Marymount University
Marymount Palos Verdes College
Menlo College
Mills College
Mount St. Marys College
Occidental College
Pacific Union College
Pepperdine University
Pitzer College
Point Loma College
Pomona College
Saint Marys College
San Francisco Art Institute
Simpson College
Stanford University
United States International University
University of La Verne
University of the Pacific
University of the Redlands
University of San Francisco
University of San Diego
University of Santa Clara
University of Southern California
Westmont College

5. Information is arranged so that counties with the largest numbers of high school graduates appear first. No percentages are shown for the seven counties with the smallest numbers of high school graduates since such percentages are unreliable.

APPENDIX B

Percentages of Recent High School Graduates Enrolling
in Each Segment of California Higher Education
by County and Year (1974-1978)

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Los Angeles	1974	90,817	5.7%	8.6%	38.5%	--	52.8%	--
	1975	91,048	6.2	9.2	41.1	--	56.5	--
	1976	88,607	6.0	9.7	36.1	--	51.8	--
	1977	86,439	5.9	10.0	40.5	5.0%	56.4	61.4%
	1978	83,753	6.4	10.8	41.3	4.3	58.5	62.8
Orange	1974	25,206	5.3	7.7	45.3	--	58.3	--
	1975	27,079	5.3	7.4	44.3	--	57.0	--
	1976	27,200	5.2	7.9	46.1	--	59.2	--
	1977	26,921	5.4	8.2	47.8	2.9	61.4	64.3
	1978	26,558	5.5	8.5	42.5	2.7	56.5	59.2
San Diego	1974	20,456	5.0	6.6	40.9	--	52.5	--
	1975	20,412	5.6	6.0	44.3	--	55.9	--
	1976	19,547	5.4	6.3	46.4	--	58.1	--
	1977	20,388	5.7	5.9	44.9	4.2	56.5	60.7
	1978	21,323	6.1	6.6	42.5	3.6	55.2	58.8
Santa Clara	1974	17,430	5.8	10.4	39.7	--	55.9	--
	1975	17,829	5.7	9.2	45.7	--	60.6	--
	1976	17,856	5.5	10.2	39.3	--	55.0	--
	1977	17,630	5.8	10.5	38.6	3.9	54.9	58.8
	1978	18,249	6.4	10.1	33.6	3.5	50.1	53.6
Alameda	1974	14,167	7.2	9.2	40.2	--	56.6	--
	1975	14,513	6.9	8.8	43.4	--	59.1	--
	1976	14,355	6.4	8.9	42.4	--	57.7	--
	1977	14,176	6.8	9.0	41.5	2.5	57.3	59.8
	1978	14,023	7.2	8.9	39.2	2.7	55.3	58.0
Sacramento	1974	11,106	3.3	6.6	42.1	--	52.0	--
	1975	11,202	3.8	6.8	42.7	--	53.3	--
	1976	10,774	3.5	6.0	42.1	--	51.6	--
	1977	10,756	3.6	6.6	44.9	1.9	55.1	57.0
	1978	10,812	3.7	6.7	42.0	2.3	52.4	54.7
San Bernardino	1974	10,230	2.7	4.7	40.6	--	48.0	--
	1975	10,509	2.7	5.2	40.7	--	48.6	--
	1976	10,525	2.9	5.5	39.9	--	48.3	--
	1977	9,954	2.9	6.0	40.3	2.9	49.2	52.1
	1978	9,899	2.9	6.3	39.2	2.7	48.4	51.1

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Contra Costa	1974	9,884	9.0%	8.4%	43.9%	--	61.3%	--
	1975	9,687	9.4	7.5	44.2	--	61.1	--
	1976	9,593	8.7	7.3	44.7	--	60.7	--
	1977	9,793	8.8	7.6	44.3	3.1%	60.7	63.8%
	1978	9,489	9.2	7.6	46.2	3.2	63.0	66.2
San Mateo	1974	8,131	7.0	7.8	42.9	--	57.7	--
	1975	8,298	7.3	7.0	43.4	--	57.7	--
	1976	8,060	6.5	7.1	43.4	--	57.0	--
	1977	7,841	6.1	7.2	45.4	3.9	58.7	62.6
	1978	7,462	7.8	7.2	40.1	4.2	55.1	59.3
Ventura	1974	6,492	3.4	4.2	46.3	--	53.9	--
	1975	7,085	3.1	3.5	45.9	--	52.5	--
	1976	7,099	3.7	3.8	44.5	--	52.0	--
	1977	6,932	3.0	4.0	46.1	3.0	53.1	56.1
	1978	6,953	3.6	4.9	44.6	3.9	53.1	57.0
Riverside	1974	6,415	5.1	3.3	38.2	--	46.6	--
	1975	6,860	4.3	3.0	35.7	--	43.0	--
	1976	6,777	5.0	3.6	35.8	--	44.4	--
	1977	6,634	4.8	4.7	41.5	2.9	51.0	53.9
	1978	6,857	4.8	4.1	35.8	2.0	44.7	46.7
Fresno	1974	6,638	2.1	12.6	42.7	--	57.4	--
	1975	6,438	2.0	12.1	43.0	--	57.1	--
	1976	6,570	1.4	12.2	42.2	--	55.8	--
	1977	6,399	1.4	12.5	40.0	1.8	54.3	56.1
	1978	6,629	2.0	12.1	39.4	2.1	53.5	55.6
San Francisco	1974	6,763	7.9	10.7	39.2	--	57.8	--
	1975	6,521	8.3	11.5	40.2	--	60.0	--
	1976	6,467	8.2	12.2	38.8	--	59.2	--
	1977	6,208	8.1	13.2	44.2	5.6	65.5	71.1
	1978	5,868	9.0	14.6	42.0	5.6	65.6	71.2
Kern	1974	4,841	2.3	6.9	44.2	--	53.4	--
	1975	4,801	1.7	6.9	46.7	--	55.3	--
	1976	4,744	2.0	6.7	47.7	--	56.4	--
	1977	4,859	1.9	6.9	47.7	2.2	56.5	58.7
	1978	4,753	2.0	6.6	46.2	2.2	54.8	57.0

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
San Joaquin	1974	4,116	3.4%	3.6%	45.5%	--	52.5%	--
	1975	4,339	3.0	3.5	50.2	--	56.7	--
	1976	4,121	2.2	3.0	56.8	--	62.0	--
	1977	4,092	2.4	2.7	54.0	3.9%	59.1	63.0%
	1978	4,141	3.0	2.9	50.0	3.5	55.9	59.4
Santa Barbara	1974	4,398	5.2	4.4	47.7	--	57.3	--
	1975	4,386	5.8	4.8	48.8	--	59.4	--
	1976	4,489	5.7	4.2	49.8	--	59.7	--
	1977	4,247	5.3	5.3	49.1	3.0	59.7	62.7
	1978	4,059	5.9	4.8	47.3	4.7	58.0	62.7
Sonoma	1974	3,518	1.9	3.4	43.7	--	49.0	--
	1975	3,522	2.2	3.6	40.3	--	46.1	--
	1976	3,565	2.0	2.9	47.0	--	51.9	--
	1977	3,463	2.2	3.4	44.0	2.1	49.6	51.7
	1978	3,626	3.0	3.3	40.7	2.5	47.0	49.5
Marin	1974	3,466	10.2	7.7	43.4	--	61.3	--
	1975	3,355	10.7	6.5	46.7	--	63.9	--
	1976	3,339	10.0	7.7	49.3	--	67.0	--
	1977	3,226	11.1	7.2	44.5	4.6	62.8	67.4
	1978	3,459	11.9	8.0	40.2	4.5	60.1	64.6
Monterey	1974	3,006	4.8	5.4	58.4	--	68.6	--
	1975	3,145	4.8	5.3	50.5	--	60.6	--
	1976	3,125	4.9	5.0	57.9	--	67.8	--
	1977	3,045	5.4	4.9	58.9	2.9	69.2	72.1
	1978	3,064	4.8	3.9	56.7	3.0	65.4	68.4
Stanislaus	1974	2,862	1.4	5.1	39.1	--	45.6	--
	1975	2,868	1.2	4.9	41.7	--	47.8	--
	1976	2,771	1.9	4.7	44.6	--	51.2	--
	1977	2,654	1.5	4.9	51.4	2.0	57.8	59.8
	1978	2,792	1.4	5.6	34.0	2.3	41.0	43.3
Tulare	1974	2,554	1.4	3.4	48.6	--	53.4	--
	1975	2,654	1.9	2.9	47.8	--	52.6	--
	1976	2,721	1.8	2.9	46.4	--	51.1	--
	1977	2,643	1.4	2.3	45.5	2.1	49.2	51.3
	1978	2,649	1.4	2.4	48.2	1.5	52.0	53.5

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Solano	1974	2,542	4.3%	4.8%	39.6%	--	48.7%	--
	1975	2,582	4.8	4.4	41.5	--	50.7	--
	1976	2,578	3.8	5.6	42.7	--	52.1	--
	1977	2,657	3.4	4.9	42.6	2.2%	50.9	53.1%
	1978	2,469	4.3	5.4	41.0	2.4	50.7	53.1
Santa Cruz	1974	2,022	4.4	3.0	40.6	--	48.0	--
	1975	2,156	3.9	2.8	38.7	--	45.4	--
	1976	2,117	5.3	2.9	39.6	--	47.8	--
	1977	1,940	4.3	2.8	48.2	3.2	55.3	58.5
	1978	1,964	5.6	5.3	39.8	3.4	50.7	54.1
Merced	1974	1,818	2.0	4.1	58.1	--	64.2	--
	1975	1,826	1.8	4.6	48.1	--	54.5	--
	1976	1,853	1.6	5.6	52.5	--	59.7	--
	1977	1,825	1.9	6.1	56.6	1.4	64.6	66.0
	1978	1,891	2.5	5.2	51.6	1.2	59.3	60.5
Placer	1974	1,589	2.0	3.7	39.1	--	44.8	--
	1975	1,620	1.7	3.4	45.1	--	50.2	--
	1976	1,675	1.8	3.1	41.1	--	46.0	--
	1977	1,728	2.2	3.5	41.4	1.0	47.1	48.1
	1978	1,838	2.1	3.8	36.5	1.4	42.4	43.8
Shasta	1974	1,368	1.5	2.0	52.8	--	56.3	--
	1975	1,510	1.5	2.1	45.6	--	49.2	--
	1976	1,399	1.1	2.2	55.7	--	59.0	--
	1977	1,427	1.7	2.2	--	0.7	59.6	60.3
	1978	1,537	1.3	2.0	55.0	1.4	58.3	59.7
Humboldt	1974	1,601	1.3	9.2	31.6	--	42.1	--
	1975	1,519	1.6	7.1	31.6	--	40.3	--
	1976	1,448	1.3	7.4	34.3	--	43.0	--
	1977	1,415	2.3	7.4	33.4	1.6	43.1	44.7
	1978	1,422	2.0	8.2	32.3	1.5	42.5	44.0
San Luis Obispo	1974	1,560	1.8	11.3	37.7	--	50.8	--
	1975	1,477	1.7	11.1	38.2	--	51.0	--
	1976	1,557	2.1	10.1	45.6	--	57.8	--
	1977	1,450	1.7	9.6	45.4	1.0	56.7	57.7
	1978	1,356	1.9	10.0	45.6	2.1	57.5	59.6

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Butte	1974	1,462	1.9%	13.3%	38.9%	--	54.1%	--
	1975	1,449	2.1	9.9	41.9	--	53.9	--
	1976	1,424	2.0	9.8	34.5	--	46.3	--
	1977	1,383	2.8	10.5	37.4	0.6%	50.7	51.3%
	1978	1,356	2.6	11.4	39.2	1.8	53.2	55.0
Imperial	1974	1,259	2.9	2.9	46.3	--	52.1	--
	1975	1,397	1.5	2.6	42.2	--	46.3	--
	1976	1,241	2.6	3.2	48.0	--	53.8	--
	1977	1,227	3.2	3.6	47.0	2.2	53.8	56.0
	1978	1,348	1.9	3.2	43.8	1.3	48.9	50.2
Napa	1974	1,294	3.6	2.9	57.7	--	64.2	--
	1975	1,258	3.3	3.6	57.9	--	64.8	--
	1976	1,297	4.1	3.5	48.7	--	56.3	--
	1977	1,221	3.3	3.5	49.3	2.8	56.1	58.9
	1978	1,275	4.4	4.1	51.8	6.4	60.3	66.7
Yolo	1974	1,411	8.9	10.6	30.8	--	50.3	--
	1975	1,297	11.0	9.6	30.0	--	50.6	--
	1976	1,259	10.2	9.8	35.1	--	55.1	--
	1977	1,300	10.5	10.8	35.8	2.6	57.1	59.7
	1978	1,248	12.0	10.9	34.6	1.9	57.5	59.4
Kings	1974	1,006	1.9	6.2	33.6	--	41.7	--
	1975	969	2.2	5.6	41.4	--	49.2	--
	1976	943	1.5	6.6	42.5	--	50.6	--
	1977	985	1.2	5.1	44.8	1.1	51.1	52.2
	1978	984	1.8	5.1	41.1	2.5	48.0	50.5
El Dorado	1974	800	2.4	5.8	29.6	--	37.8	--
	1975	825	3.3	9.1	35.8	--	48.2	--
	1976	862	2.8	5.8	35.6	--	44.2	--
	1977	907	3.4	7.3	38.7	2.0	49.4	51.4
	1978	932	3.4	8.7	35.7	1.8	47.8	49.6
Mendocino	1974	817	1.7	6.6	41.0	--	49.3	--
	1975	838	2.5	7.0	42.4	--	51.9	--
	1976	848	2.5	7.4	34.1	--	44.0	--
	1977	822	2.1	5.4	38.9	1.7	46.4	48.1
	1978	867	2.5	7.0	30.8	2.1	40.3	42.4

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Sutter	1974	619	3.2%	3.4%	49.8%	--	56.4%	--
	1975	695	2.3	4.2	58.8	--	65.3	--
	1976	693	2.2	4.3	50.6	--	57.1	--
	1977	685	2.2	3.1	56.2	3.5%	61.5	65.0%
	1978	685	3.2	6.0	46.9	2.8	56.1	58.9
Madera	1974	539	2.6	11.7	32.5	--	46.8	--
	1975	519	2.1	9.4	39.9	--	51.4	--
	1976	467	1.5	12.2	39.6	--	53.3	--
	1977	596	0.7	[illegible]7	42.1	1.8	52.5	54.3
	1978	552	2.3	10.9	38.6	3.4	51.8	55.2
Nevada	1974	417	2.2	3.8	35.0	--	41.0	--
	1975	366	0.8	5.2	38.8	--	44.8	--
	1976	497	1.2	2.0	36.4	--	39.6	--
	1977	499	1.2	5.0	37.5	0.8	43.7	44.5
	1978	547	2.2	3.6	33.3	2.6	39.1	41.7
Tehama	1974	538	1.7	7.1	41.8	--	50.6	--
	1975	529	2.3	5.9	42.0	--	50.2	--
	1976	486	2.3	6.8	44.8	--	53.9	--
	1977	522	1.5	4.6	52.1	1.1	58.2	59.3
	1978	546	3.3	3.7	41.0	2.0	48.0	50.0
Siskiyou	1974	571	1.9	4.6	37.3	--	43.8	--
	1975	557	1.1	4.7	42.4	--	48.2	--
	1976	524	1.5	4.6	42.2	--	48.3	--
	1977	505	1.4	6.5	48.1	1.6	56.0	57.6
	1978	525	1.2	7.0	46.1	1.3	54.3	55.6
Yuba	1974	[illegible]84	1.7	2.6	54.1	--	58.4	--
	1975	610	2.6	1.5	59.3	--	63.4	--
	1976	516	1.4	1.7	61.0	--	64.1	--
	1977	481	4.2	2.1	65.1	1.0	71.4	72.4
	1978	485	0.8	3.9	57.1	2.1	61.8	63.9
Tuolumne	1974	368	2.5	6.3	32.9	--	41.7	--
	1975	353	2.3	5.7	39.7	--	47.7	--
	1976	363	1.4	8.3	39.9	--	49.6	--
	1977	375	2.4	8.0	38.7	2.4	49.1	51.5
	1978	374	2.4	8.3	28.3	3.2	39.0	42.2

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Lake	1974	304	2.3%	6.3%	41.1%	--	49.7%	--
	1975	314	2.5	10.5	33.4	--	46.4	--
	1976	305	2.3	6.6	42.6	--	51.5	--
	1977	311	1.6	6.1	--	1.3%	50.3	51.6%
	1978	354	2.0	3.4	43.8	1.1	49.2	50.3
Glenn	1974	303	4.0	9.2	22.8	--	36.0	--
	1975	289	2.8	6.6	25.6	--	35.0	--
	1976	344	1.7	10.8	31.7	--	44.2	--
	1977	355	1.4	5.6	42.8	0.8	49.8	50.6
	1978	309	3.2	9.1	23.9	2.6	36.2	38.8
Lassen	1974	289	1.0	3.1	37.0	--	41.1	--
	1975	248	1.2	3.2	60.9	--	65.3	--
	1976	284	1.4	2.5	54.9	--	58.8	--
	1977	264	1.5	3.0	--	0.8	59.4	60.2
	1978	302	1.3	5.0	51.3	1.0	57.6	58.6
Inyo	1974	299	4.4	8.4	30.1	--	42.9	--
	1975	286	1.7	5.9	25.5	--	33.1	--
	1976	270	5.2	7.0	31.8	--	44.0	--
	1977	280	1.8	5.0	32.8	4.3	39.6	43.9
	1978	281	3.9	6.8	31.3	1.1	42.0	43.1
San Benito	1974	254	3.2	7.1	44.9	--	55.2	--
	1975	275	2.5	6.9	69.8	--	79.2	--
	1976	276	2.2	8.7	45.3	--	56.2	--
	1977	251	1.6	5.2	41.8	1.6	48.6	50.2
	1978	256	3.5	9.4	44.5	5.1	57.4	62.5
Plumas	1974	243	0.4	11.5	34.6	--	46.5	--
	1975	241	2.9	8.7	31.1	--	42.7	--
	1976	255	1.6	7.8	29.8	--	39.2	--
	1977	265	1.5	9.8	38.5	5.3	49.8	55.1
	1978	252	0.0	11.1	34.5	0.4	45.6	46.0
Calaveras	1974	207	1.0	1.4	32.8	--	35.2	--
	1975	235	2.6	6.4	34.9	--	43.9	--
	1976	222	1.8	7.2	37.4	--	46.4	--
	1977	260	0.8	7.7	36.5	3.5	45.0	48.5
	1978	247	1.3	6.5	37.7	4.0	45.3	49.3

County	Year	Number of H.S. Grads.	Percentage Enrolling as Freshmen in*					
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Ind.	Total Public	Grand Total
Amador	1974	153	3.9%	10.4%	29.4%	--	43.7%	--
	1975	197	1.5	6.1	50.8	--	58.4	--
	1976	183	1.6	4.9	50.8	--	57.3	--
	1977	223	1.8	4.5	29.1	--	35.4	--
	1978	239	1.3	8.8	30.1	1.7%	40.2	41.9%
Del Norte	1974	249	0.4	7.2	25.7	--	33.3	--
	1975	238	0.4	5.9	34.0	--	40.3	--
	1976	241	1.6	8.3	32.0	--	41.9	--
	1977	197	2.0	7.1	21.3	0.5	30.4	30.9
	1978	201	2.0	7.0	24.4	0.5	33.4	33.9
TOTAL*	1974	289,714	5.1	7.6	41.3	--	54.0	--
	1975	293,941	5.3	7.5	43.1	--	55.9	--
	1976	289,454	5.1	7.8	41.7	--	54.6	--
	1977	285,360	5.2	8.0	43.3	3.6	56.5	60.1
	1978	283,841	5.5	8.4	41.4	3.4	55.3	58.7

*Percents were not calculated for Colusa, Trinity, Modoc, Mariposa, Mono, Sierra, and Alpine Counties because of the small numbers of high school graduates. However, data for these Counties are included in the "Total" figures.

APPENDIX C

Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1978

Explanatory Notes

1. Percentages were obtained for men and women separately for Fall 1978, using data described in Appendix B. Since information about the proportions of male and female graduates from private high schools was incomplete, it was necessary to make estimates for some counties.

2. Percentages for Community Colleges which appear in parentheses are for Fall 1976. In such cases, data for Fall 1977 appeared to be suspect.

APPENDIX C

Percentages of Men and Women Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in Each of the Public Segments of California Higher Education, by County, Fall 1978

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Los Angeles	Male	40,311	6.4%	10.3%	41.7%	58.4%
	Female	43,442	6.3	11.2	41.0	58.5
Orange	Male	12,971	5.7	8.1	41.8	55.6
	Female	13,587	5.2	8.9	43.1	57.2
San Diego	Male	10,500	6.3	5.8	41.7	53.8
	Female	10,823	5.9	7.5	43.3	56.7
Santa Clara	Male	8,982	6.4	9.7	33.5	49.6
	Female	9,267	6.4	10.4	33.8	50.6
Alameda	Male	6,740	7.3	7.9	39.4	54.6
	Female	7,283	7.1	9.9	39.0	56.0
Sacramento	Male	5,354	3.8	6.0	40.3	50.1
	Female	5,458	3.5	7.4	43.8	54.7
San Bernardino	Male	4,740	2.9	6.6	38.4	47.8
	Female	5,159	2.9	6.0	40.1	49.0
Contra Costa	Male	4,607	9.8	6.2	47.5	63.5
	Female	4,882	8.6	9.0	45.0	62.6
San Mateo	Male	3,677	7.7	6.0	40.8	54.5
	Female	3,785	7.8	8.4	39.5	55.7
Ventura	Male	3,421	3.9	4.8	45.7	54.4
	Female	3,532	3.3	5.1	43.5	51.9
Riverside	Male	3,314	5.1	4.4	35.8	45.3
	Female	3,543	4.5	3.9	35.7	44.1
Fresno	Male	3,206	2.2	10.1	40.2	52.5
	Female	3,423	1.8	14.0	38.6	54.4

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
San Francisco	Male	2,908	9.7%	11.7%	42.0%	63.4%
	Female	2,960	8.4	17.3	42.0	67.7
Kern	Male	2,245	2.2	5.8	48.4	56.4
	Female	2,508	1.8	7.2	44.3	53.3
Santa Barbara	Male	2,052	6.7	4.6	46.1	57.4
	Female	2,007	5.0	5.0	48.6	58.6
San Joaquin	Male	2,052	3.1	2.8	52.0	57.9
	Female	2,089	2.9	3.1	48.0	54.0
Sonoma	Male	1,751	3.7	2.8	38.7	45.2
	Female	1,875	2.3	3.8	42.5	48.6
Marin	Male	1,642	13.1	7.2	41.0	61.3
	Female	1,817	10.8	8.6	39.6	59.0
Monterey	Male	1,514	4.0	4.5	57.7	66.2
	Female	1,550	5.6	3.3	55.7	64.6
Stanislaus	Male	1,379	1.6	5.2	33.1	39.9
	Female	1,413	1.2	6.0	34.8	42.0
Tulare	Male	1,258	1.5	2.2	46.4	50.2
	Female	1,391	1.2	2.6	49.9	53.7
Solano	Male	1,209	5.1	4.4	39.2	48.7
	Female	1,260	3.5	6.3	42.9	52.7
Santa Cruz	Male	972	5.6	5.1	42.9	53.6
	Female	992	5.7	5.4	36.8	47.9
Merced	Male	890	3.5	4.8	55.5	63.8
	Female	1,001	1.7	5.5	48.2	55.4
Humboldt	Male	698	1.8	6.9	28.4	37.1
	Female	724	2.2	9.4	36.2	47.8
Placer	Male	932	1.7	2.8	35.8	40.3
	Female	906	2.4	4.8	37.1	44.3
San Luis Obispo	Male	726	1.1	10.4	40.0	51.5
	Female	636	2.8	9.4	52.1	64.3

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Butte	Male	706	2.7%	10.2%	32.7%	45.6%
	Female	650	2.6	12.6	46.3	61.5
Shasta	Male	775	1.9	1.7	48.5	52.1
	Female	762	0.7	2.3	61.7	64.6
Yolō	Male	606	12.0	9.6	33.3	55.0
	Female	642	12.0	12.1	35.9	60.0
Imperial	Male	590	1.7	3.1	44.2	49.0
	Female	758	2.1	3.3	43.4	48.8
Napa	Male	603	5.0	3.4	50.1	58.5
	Female	672	3.9	4.6	53.3	61.8
Kings	Male	508	2.6	2.8	41.3	46.7
	Female	476	1.1	7.6	40.7	49.4
Mendocino	Male	463	2.8	6.3	24.4	33.5
	Female	404	2.3	7.9	38.1	48.3
El Dorado	Male	467	2.5	7.3	31.7	41.5
	Female	465	4.3	10.1	39.8	54.2
Sutter	Male	347	3.5	7.2	43.5	54.2
	Female	338	3.0	4.7	50.3	58.0
Yuba	Male	229	0.4	6.1	49.4	55.9
	Female	256	1.2	2.0	64.0	67.2
Siskiyou	Male	275	1.5	6.9	41.4	49.8
	Female	250	0.8	7.2	51.2	59.2
Tehama	Male	264	4.5	4.5	31.1	40.1
	Female	282	2.1	2.8	50.3	55.3
Madera	Male	276	2.9	9.4	39.9	52.2
	Female	276	1.8	12.3	37.3	51.4
Nevada	Male	274	1.5	2.9	27.4	31.8
	Female	273	2.9	4.4	39.2	46.5
Tuolumne	Male	186	1.6	7.5	25.8	34.9
	Female	188	3.2	9.0	30.9	43.1

County	Sex	Number of High School Graduates	Enrolled as First-Time Freshmen in			
			UC	CSUC	CCC	Total
Lake	Male	183	3.3%	2.2%	37.7%	43.2%
	Female	171	0.6	4.7	50.3	55.6
Glenn	Male	159	3.8	8.8	20.1	32.7
	Female	150	2.7	9.3	28.0	40.0
Inyo	Male	156	1.9	8.3	34.0	44.2
	Female	125	6.4	4.8	28.0	39.2
Lassen	Male	164	0.6	1.2	42.7	44.5
	Female	138	2.2	9.4	61.6	73.2
San Benito	Male	137	5.8	7.3	46.0	59.1
	Female	119	0.8	11.8	42.9	55.5
Del Norte	Male	91	2.2	7.7	17.6	27.5
	Female	110	1.8	6.4	30.0	38.2
Plumas	Male	133	0.0	10.5	27.1	37.6
	Female	119	0.0	11.8	42.8	54.6
Calaveras	Male	110	0.9	3.6	49.1	53.6
	Female	137	1.5	8.7	28.5	38.7
Amador	Male	114	1.8	6.1	29.8	37.7
	Female	125	0.8	11.2	30.4	42.4
TOTAL	Male	138,258	5.7%	7.7%	41.1%	54.5%
	Female	145,583	5.4%	9.0%	41.6%	56.0%

APPENDIX D

Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

Explanatory Notes

1. Freshman eligibility rates for the University of California and the California State University and Colleges were obtained from the Commission's 1976 study of the eligibility of a 3.5 percent sample of high school graduates in 1975. No percents are shown for thirty-five counties for which fewer than seventy-five graduates were included in the sample studied because of the unreliability of the percents obtained from small samples.

2. No "total eligible" percents were computed since those obtained for the State University are in most cases the same as a total. This is true in that most students who are eligible for the University are also eligible for the State University. All high school graduates are eligible for admission to the Community Colleges, together with non-graduates who can profit from the instruction offered.

APPENDIX D

Percentages of High School Graduates Estimated To Be Eligible for Admission to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges as First-Time Freshmen in 1975, Together With College-Going Rates by County

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent Eligible		Percent Enrolling		
		UC	CSUC	UC	CSUC	Total
Los Angeles	91,048	16%	35%	6.2%	9.2%	15.4%
Orange	27,079	17	39	5.3	7.4	12.7
San Diego	20,412	16	31	5.6	6.0	11.6
Santa Clara	17,829	22	44	5.7	9.2	14.9
Alameda	14,513	13	32	6.9	8.8	15.7
Sacramento	11,202	12	31	8.8	6.8	10.6
San Bernardino	10,509	12	41	2.7	5.2	7.9
Contra Costa	9,687	20	38	9.4	7.5	16.9
San Mateo	8,298	13	30	7.3	7.0	14.3
Ventura	7,085	11	24	3.1	3.5	6.6
Riverside	6,860	13	31	4.3	3.0	7.3
Fresno	6,438	12	35	2.0	12.1	14.1
San Francisco	6,521	18	30	8.3	11.5	19.8
Kern	4,801	10	31	1.7	6.9	8.6
Santa Barbara	4,386	18	38	5.8	4.8	10.6
San Joaquin	4,339	10	30	3.0	3.5	6.5
Sonoma	3,522	21	47	2.2	3.6	5.8
Marin	3,355	18	46	10.7	6.5	17.2
Monterey	3,145	14	39	4.8	5.3	10.1
Stanislaus	2,868	7	28	1.2	4.9	6.1

County	Total Number of High School Graduates	Percent Eligible		Percent Enrolling		
		UC	CSUC	UC	CSUC	Total
Tulare	2,654	8%	31%	1.9%	2.9%	4.8%
Solano	2,582	7	24	4.8	4.4	9.2
Santa Cruz	2,156	5	32	3.9	2.8	6.7
35 counties with fewest number of H.S. graduates	22,652	10%	33%	2.5%	6.0%	8.5%
23 counties with largest number of H.S. graduates	271,289	15	35	5.5	7.6	13.1
STATEWIDE TOTAL	293,941	15%	35%	5.3%	7.5%	12.8%

APPENDIX E

Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges (Fall 1978)

Explanatory Notes

1. California Community College enrollments for Fall 1978 were obtained from an enrollment report submitted annually to the Department of Finance by the Chancellor's Office.

2. Fall 1978 data for the University of California were obtained from an enrollment report submitted by the University to the California Department of Finance.

3. Information for the California State University and Colleges was obtained from Table 9, Undergraduate Transfers from California Community Colleges, Fall 1978, published in the 1978-79 Statistical Report Number 8, "Origin of 1978 Fall Term Enrollments."

APPENDIX E

Flow of Transfer Students From the California Community Colleges to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges (Fall 1978)

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Allan Hancock	7,881	38	189	San Luis Obispo	30%
Antelope Valley	5,420	25	141	Northridge	38
Barstow	1,575	7	40	--	--
Butte	7,052	19	319	Chico	86
Cabrillo	9,177	157	292	San Jose	38
Cerritos	20,523	46	534	Long Beach Fullerton	42 30
Chaffey	10,696	43	336	Pomona	43
Citrus	8,775	44	275	Pomona	47
Coachella Valley	5,350	28	97	--	--
Coast	59,399	323	1,343	Long Beach Fullerton	46 28
Compton	5,321	10	170	Dominguez Hills	49
Contra Costa	31,730	300	887	--	--
El Camino	26,105	152	765	Long Beach Dominguez Hills	45 28
Foothill-DeAnza	32,930	313	1,014	San Jose	52

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Fremont-Newark	6,703	17	203	San Jose Hayward	37% 38
Gavilan	2,386	11	109	--	--
Glendale	7,715	50	306	Northridge Los Angeles	33 31
Grossmont	16,001	88	495	San Diego	81
Hartnell	6,359	30	169	--	--
Imperial Valley	4,659	19	155	Calexico	34
Kern:					
Bakersfield	11,073	42	442	Bakersfield	55
Porterville	2,288	9	85	--	--
Cerro Coso	3,565	5	40	--	--
Lake Tahoe	1,083	0	19	--	--
Lassen	2,590	5	55	--	--
Long Beach	27,353	43	695	Long Beach	74
Los Angeles	122,725	539	3,589	Los Angeles Northridge Dominguez Hills Long Beach	72 -- -- --
Los Rios	39,478	314	1,668	Sacramento	77
Marin	9,933	145	459	San Francisco Sonoma	31 28
Mendocino	2,648	2	59	--	--
Merced	7,743	25	260	Stanislaus	29

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
Mira Costa	5,612	29	99	San Diego	66%
Monterey Peninsula	8,194	99	210	--	--
Mt. San Antonio	18,133	38	602	Pomona	45
Mt. San Jacinto	2,545	10	34	--	--
Napa	5,024	36	179	--	--
North Orange	30,500	118	1,257	Fullerton Long Beach	55 21
Palo Verde	489	4	7	--	--
Palomar	13,714	96	385	San Diego	59
Pasadena	18,460	175	642	Los Angeles	43
Peralta	30,287	195	613	Hayward San Francisco	37 33
Rancho Santiago	15,122	57	381	Fullerton	63
Redwoods	8,160	18	246	Humboldt	63
Rio Hondo	11,847	22	326	Fullerton	29
Riverside	13,422	129	359	San Bernardino	33
Saddleback	18,074	93	292	Fullerton	42
San Bernardino	17,827	92	501	San Bernardino	55
San Diego	38,694	179	946	San Diego	83

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
San Francisco	24,133	185	915	San Francisco	72%
San Joaquin Delta	15,700	93	532	--	--
San Jose	18,825	28	365	San Jose	78
San Luis Obispo	4,567	23	164	San Luis Obispo	54
San Mateo	30,425	199	980	San Francisco San Jose	37 23
Santa Barbara	7,784	265	256	--	--
Santa Clarita	2,530	18	112	Northridge	71
Santa Monica	17,832	253	454	Northridge	47
Sequoias	7,071	35	298	Fresno	59
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity	9,328	29	224	--	--
Sierra	6,837	53	263	Sacramento	57
Siskiyous	1,761	10	56	--	--
Solano	8,583	59	215	--	--
Sonoma	16,277	100	597	Sonoma	46
South County	17,102	82	511	Hayward	45

Community College District	Total Enrollment for Credit	Number of Transfers to		Nearest CSUC Campus	Percent at Nearest CSUC Campus
		UC	CSUC		
State Center	16,849	51	816	Fresno	81%
Sweetwater	10,590	35	320	San Diego	81
Ventura	25,451	223	650	Northridge Ventura Center	45 --
Victor Valley	2,919	16	64	--	--
West Hills	1,810	9	65	--	--
West Kern	1,010	1	25	--	--
West Valley	19,440	112	712	San Jose	66
Yosemite	11,153	47	456	Stanislaus	43
Yuba	6,850	28	270	--	--
Total	1,047,167	6,193	31,609	--	--

APPENDIX F

Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1978, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen

Explanatory Notes

1. Information about numbers of first-time freshmen and transfer students in the State University was obtained from the most recent California State University and Colleges Statistical Abstract (July 1978) and Report 8 of the 1978-79 Statistical Report of the State University, "Origin of 1978 Fall Term Enrollments."

2. Similar information for University of California students through Fall 1973 was obtained from these same sources. Information for subsequent years was obtained from University internal reports and worksheets, except for 1977 and 1978 transfer student data which were obtained from reports submitted by the University to the California Department of Finance.

APPENDIX F

Numbers of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California and the California State University and Colleges, 1965-1978, Together With Numbers of First-Time Freshmen from California High Schools

Year	Community College Transfer Students			First-Time Freshmen Fall Term Only	
	Fall Term		Full Year CSUC		
	UC	CSUC		UC	CSUC*
1965	2,948	14,603	--	--	14,023
1966	3,761	19,295	--	12,341	15,574
1967	3,702	22,059	--	13,072	16,082
1968	3,785	26,596	--	11,665	18,844
1969	4,458	28,207	43,963	12,066	17,539
1970	5,166	29,059	49,245	13,233	18,984
1971	6,154	32,546	52,989	13,637	19,306
1972	7,165	34,619	53,820	14,358	22,094
1973	8,193	33,089	51,335	15,011	22,210
1974	7,813	32,646	51,144	14,915	22,886
1975	8,002	35,537	52,917	15,460	23,239
1976	7,123	32,653	51,230	14,935	23,498
1977	6,392	34,001	51,159	14,820	23,867
1978	6,193	31,609	--	15,850	24,668

*Fall statistics represent about 90% of first-time freshmen who enter during the full year.